

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION RECEIVED AZ GORD COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION)
OF TCG PHOENIX FOR ARBITRATION)
PURSUANT TO §252(b) OF THE TELE-)
COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996 TO)
ESTABLISH AN INTERCONNECTION)
AGREEMENT WITH U S WEST)
COMMUNICATIONS, INC.)

Docket No.U-3016-96-402

JOINT PRE-ARBITRATION STATEMENT OF U S WEST AND TCG

U S WEST Communications, Inc. ("U S WEST") and TCG Phoenix ("TCG") hereby file this Joint Pre-Arbitration Statement pursuant to the Arbitrator's Procedural dated August 30, 1996, in the above-referenced docket. TCG and US WEST continue to negotiate unresolved issues, and the parties anticipate resolution of some of these issues and narrowing of other issues. The following Joint Statement reflects the parties positions on the issues to date, although not to the level of detail these positions will be presented to the arbitrator.

1. Disputed Issues

A. Transport and Termination (Reciprocal Compensation)

Statement of the Issue

What should be the method of compensation for the mutual transport and termination of local exchange traffic?

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

Telecommunications Act

A state commission shall not consider the terms and conditions for reciprocal compensation to be just and reasonable unless -- (i) such terms and conditions

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provide for the mutual reciprocal recovery by each carrier of costs associated with the transport and termination on each carrier's network facilities of calls that originate on the network facilities of the other carrier; and (ii) such terms and conditions determine such costs on the basis of a reasonable approximation of the additional costs of terminating such calls.

This paragraph shall not be construed to preclude arrangements that waive mutual recovery (such as bill and keep arrangements). (§252 (d)(2)(b)(i)

FCC Rules

An incumbent LEC's rates for transport and termination of local traffic shall be established, at the election of the state commission on the basis of (1) the forward looking economic costs of such offerings, using a cost study pursuant to §§ 51.505 and 51.511; (2) default proxies, as provided in § 51.707, including between \$0.002 and \$0.004 per minute to terminate local telecommunication traffic; or (3) a bill-and-keep arrangement, as provided in § 51.713. (47 CFR § 51.703)

Where switch of a carrier other than an incumbent LEC serves a geographic area comparable to the area served by the incumbent LEC's tandem switch, the appropriate rate for the carrier other than an incumbent LEC is the incumbent LEC's tandem interconnection rate. (§ 51.711 (a)(3)

A state commission may impose bill-and-keep arrangements if the state commission determines that the amount of local traffic from one network to the other is roughly balanced with the amount of local telecommunications traffic flowing in the opposite direction, and is expected to remain so, and no showing has been made pursuant to § 51.711(b). (§ 51.713(b))

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

The Commission should adopt "Bill and Keep" until a permanent compensation mechanism can be developed pursuant to the FCC's August 8, 1996 Order. The Order specifically allows state commissions that adopted interim "Bill and Keep" prior to entry of the FCC Order, as this Commission has done, to continue to authorize such compensation unless a party can prove that the traffic exchanged between it and the other carrier will not be roughly in balance. The FCC Order also establishes a presumption that exchanged traffic is or will be roughly in balance. Further, it is TCG's position that the cost of traffic termination is so low as to make "bill and keep" the permanent method. US WEST cannot make the required showing, and the Commission should establish interim mutual compensation through "Bill and Keep."

If the Commission does not adopt "Bill and Keep," it should use the default prices established by the FCC in its August 8 Order and apply them reciprocally. The Commission should not use U S WEST's proposed prices because they ostensibly

are based on "TELRIC" studies that were provided to TCG one month before the hearings. TCG has insufficient time to evaluate these studies fully, and these new studies should not be adopted by the Commission for use with TCG or any other company until the Commission has had the opportunity to evaluate them in a generic costing docket.

TCG, therefore, requests that the Commission segregate issues related to evaluation of U S WEST's TELRIC cost studies and consider them in a separate general docket in which all interested parties may participate. For purposes of this arbitration, the Commission should use the default numbers established by the FCC in its August 8 Order.

US WEST Position

Blanket "Bill and Keep" should not be adopted, even on an interim basis, because it would deny U S WEST the opportunity to recover its additional costs, to terminate TCG's traffic. These costs include among other things, the costs to significantly expand and reconfigure U S WEST's interoffice network. To the extent the interconnect carriers do not pay for the increased costs, U S WEST retail customers will have to. U S WEST believes it is more appropriate for the entity causing the cost to pay.

Reciprocal compensation should be based on the forward looking economic cost of each carrier. U S WEST has filed updated TELRIC cost studies and applied a markup for shared and common costs consistent with the pricing structure in the FCC rules. U S WEST opposes TCG's request to segregate issues related to evaluation of the cost studies. U S WEST reserves the right to file arguments supporting its position.

Proxy default rates should not be adopted. The studies and other sources used by the FCC to set the proxy prices do not comply with proper TELRIC costing methods; as defined by the FCC itself. Instead, U S WEST's proposed prices should be accepted.

TCG is entitled to symmetrical transport and termination rates when traffic is balance, the function of the TCG's & U S WEST's networks are similar in respect to the tandem switch, and the geographic area served by each is comparable. U S WEST proposes a call termination structure that would only involve payments from U S WEST to TCG or TCG to U S WEST when the traffic between the two is out of balance. TCG cannot demonstrate that its network functions as a tandem switch, or that its geographic area served is comparable to U S WEST's. Therefore, a usage sensitive charge for tandem switching and tandem switched transport should apply. For direct trunk transport, U S WEST proposes a flat-rate structure in which U S WEST and TCG would share the cost of the facilities in proportion to each carrier's traffic.

B. Switched Access Interconnection

Statement of the Issue

The pricing of switched access is dealt with under A. above. The FCC has stated that the term "interconnection" refers only to the physical linking of two networks. (FCC Order No. 96-325, Para. 174) Interconnection in that narrow sense is dealt with under C. below.

C. Interconnection

Statement of the Issue

What are the appropriate arrangements for physically interconnecting the networks of the carriers for the exchange of local traffic?

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

Telecommunications Act

Every incumbent LEC has the duty to provide for the facilities and equipment of any requesting telecommunications carrier, interconnection with the local exchange carrier's network (A) for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service and exchange access; (B) at any technically feasible point within the carrier's network; (C) that is, at least equal in quality to that provided by the local exchange carrier to itself or to any subsidiary, affiliate, or any other party to which the carrier provides interconnection; and (D) on rates, terms, and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement and the requirements of this section and section 252. (§ 251(c)(2))

FCC Rules

An incumbent shall provide for interconnection at any technically feasible point within the incumbents LEC's network including, at a minimum: (i) the line-side of a local switch; (ii) the trunk-side of a local switch; (iii) the trunk interconnection points for a tandem switch; (iv) central office cross-connect points; (v) out of band signaling transfer points necessary to exchange traffic at these points and access call-related databases; and (vi) the points of access to unbundled network elements as described in § 51.319. (§ 51.305)

An incumbent LEC must accommodate two-way trunking requests where technically feasible (Para. 219). An incumbent LEC has the burden of demonstrating the technical infeasibility of a particular method of interconnection or access at any individual point (Para. 554).

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks physical interconnection on the terms and conditions required in the FCC Order and prior PUC orders, including but not limited to negotiation of interconnection meet points to which each carrier is responsible for constructing its facilities. The parties are continuing to negotiate the detailed aspects of physically interconnecting their networks.

U.S. WEST Position

U S WEST will offer TCG the choice of virtual or physical collocation for interconnection and for the exchange of traffic and to unbundled elements. U S WEST will offer the six points of interconnection specified in the FCC rules plus at any other technically feasible point. U S WEST will also offer the option of meet point arrangements for the exchange of traffic. For meet points each carrier is responsible for constructing their own facilities to the meet point. The exact location of the meet point is subject to mutual agreement. U S WEST proposes that it should generally not be required more than one mile of facilities and in no case should be required to construct more than one-half of the route.

D. Performance Standards and Penalties

Statement of the Issue

Should the interconnection contain performance standards and penalties for not meeting the standards.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

Neither performance standards nor penalties are required by the FCC rules.

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks performance standards and remedies. The specific issues that should be addressed include: i) Installation performance measures for unbundled loops, switched interconnection trunks, private line/ special access DS3s, DS1s and DS0s, and Multiplexers; ii) quality of service performance measures for the same elements; iii) measurement of the grade of service provided; iv) timeliness of NXX code openings; v) implementation of 911 data bases and availability of 911 trunks; vi) timeliness and accuracy of all data bases; and vii) access to poles, conduits and rights-of-way. In order for performance standards to be meaningful, TCG seeks penalty provisions that provide it with recourse to a remedy.

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US WEST Position

U S WEST is not opposed to performance standards. For ease of administration, it would be better to have a consistent set of standards across the industry that would apply equally to all interconnecting carriers.

If TCG wants special standards, to the extent that U S WEST incurs additional costs to meet the special standards, TCG would be charged.

U S WEST is opposed to penalties. Nothing in the Federal Act or the FCC Order would subject U S WEST to TCG's proposed performance standards and penalties. Arbitrators in a typical commercial arbitrations do not have anything to impose these types of unilateral standards and penalties. Substantial discounts or large liquidated penalties are inconsistent with the standards of the Act.

E. Access to Poles, Ducts, Conduits and Rights-of-Way

Statement of the Issue

Access to poles, ducts, conduits and right-of-ways on comparable terms and conditions and prices.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

A telecommunications carrier has the duty to afford access to poles, ducts, conduits and rights-of-way of such competing providers of telecommunications services on rates, terms and conditions that are consistent with section 224. (§251(b)(4))

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks nondiscriminatory access to poles, ducts, conduits, and rights-of-way owned and/or controlled in whole or in part by U S WEST according to rates, terms. and conditions required in the Federal Act and FCC Order. These rates, terms, and conditions should be uniformly applicable to all poles, ducts, conduits and rights-ofway U S WEST owns and/or controls, rather than subject to negotiation on an individual case basis.

US WEST Position

U S WEST proposes that each party provide the other party access to poles, ducts. rights-of-way and conduit it controls on terms conditions and prices comparable to those offered to any other entity pursuant to each party's applicable tariffs and/or standard agreements.

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F. Collocation

Statement of the Issue

Under what terms, conditions, and prices will U S WEST offer virtual and physical collocation. The parties agree that physical and virtual collocation will be made available.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Section 251(c)(6) requires incumbent LECs the duty to provide physical collocation on rates, terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory. A carrier may provide for virtual collocation if the LEC demonstrates to the State commission that physical collocation is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations.

FCC Rules

Section 51.323 of the FCC Rules spells out the detailed requirements for physical and virtual collocation.

Section 51.323(c) states that nothing in this section requires an incumbent LEC to permit collocation of switching equipment or equipment used to provide enhanced services.

The FCC has defined "premises" broadly, to permit collocation at the following U S WEST premises: "central offices, serving wire centers and tandem offices... all buildings or similar structures owned or leased by the incumbent LEC that house LEC network facilities... [and] any structures that house LEC network facilities on public rights-of-way, such as vaults containing loop concentrators or similar structures." Id. at Para. 583.

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks physical and virtual collocation on nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions as required in the federal Act, FCC Order and rules, and PUC orders without limitation, including but not limited to collocation of microwave transmission facilities and other equipment. These rates, terms, and conditions for collocation should be available on a general basis and should not require negotiation on an individual case basis. Further, the Commission should adopt the discount scheme set forth in the TCG proposal.

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Rates for collocation for purposes of this proceeding should be set using FCC default numbers. As provided above, TCG has insufficient time to analyze U S WEST's recently conducted TELRIC studies and requests that evaluation of these studies be segregated into a separate docket for Commission evaluation in which all interested parties may participate.

US WEST Position

U S WEST's proposal includes terms and conditions for both physical and virtual collocation in compliance with the Telecommunications Act and the FCC rules. U S WEST however, disagrees with the FCC's expansive use of the term "premises" to include locations other than those where U S WEST's switching equipment is located. U S WEST will appeal this issue.

The pricing of the elements proposed in this arbitration includes updated TELRIC costs including a markup for shared and common costs consistent with the TELRIC pricing structure in the FCC rules.

G. Resale

Statement of the Issue

What services are available for resale and at what wholesale discounts.

Applicable Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Under §251(c)(4)(A), U S WEST must offer for resale, "at wholesale rates" any telecommunications service that it offers at retail, and without any unreasonable or discriminatory limitations.

A state Commission may impose a limitation that would prohibit a reseller that obtains at wholesale rates a telecommunications service that is available at retail only to a category of subscribers from offering such service to a different category of subscribers. (§251(c)(4)(B))

The definition of "wholesale rates" is set forth in § 252(d)(3), and requires U S WEST to discount the rate by any costs "avoided" by U S WEST as a result of providing the service to a reseller rather than an end user customer.

FCC Rules

Two methods are provided for determining the appropriate avoided cost discount. The first, and preferred method, requires state commissions to identify and calculate avoided costs based on avoided cost studies. The second method allows states to

select, on an interim basis, from a 17-25 percent default discount range. (FCC 96-325, Para. 908)

Criteria for cost studies are described. (Para. 911-920)

A state Commission that has not set wholesale prices based on avoided cost studies that meet the FCC's criteria as of August 8, 1996 "shall use a default wholesale discount rate of between 17 and 25 percent." (Para. 932)

We therefore establish a presumption that promotional prices offered for a period of 90 days or less need not be offered for resale at wholesale rates. Promotional offerings greater than 90 days in duration must be offered for resale at wholesale rates. (Para. 950)

In addition, retail services priced at a volume-based discount to end users must also be made available for resale at wholesale rates excluding avoidable costs (Para. 951).

Resale restrictions are preemptively unreasonable and this presumption can be rebutted only if the restrictions are narrowly tailored (Para. 939).

Subject to cross class restrictions, below-cost and residential services are subject to the wholesale rate obligations of section 251(c)(4). (Para. 956)

Residential services should not be resold to nonresidential end users, and we conclude that restrictions prohibiting such cross-class reselling of residential services are reasonable. (Para. 962)

Exchange Access Services are not subject to the resale requirements of Section 251 (4). (Para 873)

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks the ability to obtain U S WEST's retail services for resale at wholesale discounts as required by the federal Act, FCC Order, including the FCC's Order on number portability, and rules.

The wholesale rates should be established using the FCC default discount range, and the Commission should open a separate docket to establish appropriate wholesale rates. TCG does not have sufficient time to evaluate U S WEST's newly conducted avoided cost studies in this arbitration, and these studies should not be adopted to set rates for TCG or any other carrier until the studies have been thoroughly examined and approved by the Commission in a generic docket in which all interested parties may participate.

TCG should not be required to pay U S WEST's costs for constructing facilities used to provide resold services.

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US WEST Position

U S WEST will offer wholesale services as prescribed by the Act. The wholesale discount has been calculated in accordance with the FCC Rules.

U S WEST will not offer for resale enhanced services, promotional offerings of less than 90 days, exchange access services, or discontinued services except where the FCC rules provide that the discontinued services may be resold to only existing customers of the service.

On August 30, 1996, U S WESF provided a study that derives the discounts for other services available for resale in compliance with the requirements of the FCC Order.

U S WEST has provided an avoided cost discount for residence services, but U S WEST is challenging the FCC's Order with respect to offering wholesale discounts on services priced below cost.

U S WEST should be permitted to bill construction charges to TCG if U S WEST must construct new facilities for resale.

H. Number Portability

Statement of the Issue

What form of interim number portability will be offered and how will it be priced?

The Telecommunications Act

Number portability is defined as the ability of users of telecommunications services to retain, at the same location, existing telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one telecommunications carrier to another. (§3(46))

Each telecommunications carrier has the duty to provide to the extent technically feasible, number portability in accordance with requirements prescribed by the Commission. (§ 251(b)(2))

FCC Rules

Until long-term service provider portability is available, LECs are to provide currently available number portability measures, such as Remote Call Forwarding (RCF) and Direct Inward Dialing (DID), upon specific request from another carrier. The costs of currently available measures must be borne by all telecommunications carriers on a competitively neutral basis (such as gross telecommunications revenues, number of lines, or number of active telephone numbers) and we conclude that states may utilize various cost recovery mechanisms, so long as they are consistent with these statutory requirements. (FCC 96-286, Paras. 6, 130, 136)

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Any cost recovery mechanism for the provision of number portability pursuant to section 52.7(a) of this chapter, § 52.7(a), that is adopted by a state commission must not: (1) give one telecommunications carrier an appreciable, incremental cost advantage over another telecommunications carrier, when competing for a specific subscriber (i.e., the recovery mechanism may not have a disparate effect on the incremental cost of competing carriers seeking to serve the same customer); or, (2) have a disparate effect on the ability of competing telecommunications carriers to earn a normal return on their investment. (§ 52.7(a))

The FCC directs the forwarding and terminating companies to assess the IXCs charges for terminating access through meet-point billing arrangements, i.e. the terminating carrier would receive the CCL and local switching charges, and the transport charge would be shared (FCC 96-285, Para. 140). Meet-point is not specifically defined.

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks interim local service provider number portability on rates, terms, and conditions required by the federal Act and FCC Order and rules.

US WEST Position

U S WEST does not agree with the FCC's order relating to the recovery of the interim number portability costs nor the FCC prescribed sharing formula for the terminating access charges from IXCs. The FCC's Order is inconsistent with A.A.C. R14-2-1308 which should be followed by the Arbitrator in determining terms and conditions for interim number portability. Should U S WEST be required to implement the FCC's Order, it would propose a flat payment to TCG per ported telephone number to avoid the significant expense of modifying U S WEST's recording and billing systems to identify those minutes from interexchange carriers that are associated with portable telephone numbers assigned to TCG.

Unbundled Access

Statement of Issue

To what degree are features and functionalities of U S WEST's network to be unbundled and offered as separate elements, and what are the rates for those separate elements.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Section 251(c)(3) requires an incumbent LEC to unbundle its network into network elements at any technically feasible point.

Section 252(d)(1) establishes the pricing for unbundled network elements. It states the prices should be based on cost and may include a reasonable profit.

FCC Rules

Rules require the unbundling of Local loops, Switching capability, Interoffice transmission facilities, Databases and Signaling systems, and Operator services and directory assistance. (FCC Order No. 96-325, Para 367, 397,428, 452, 504, 529)

States may consider the unbundling of additional elements, if it is technically feasible. (FCC Order No. 96-325, Para. 366.)

Rules require that prices for unbundled elements should be set at forward looking long run economic cost. In practice this means prices will be based on Total Element Long Run Incremental Cost and will include a reasonable allocation of forward-looking joint and common costs. (FCC Order No. 96-325, Para. 672.

States may set prices at default proxy rates until the state commission can review economic cost studies. (FCC Order No. 96-325, Para. 767)

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks access to unbundled U S WEST network elements at rates, terms, and conditions required by the federal Act, FCC Order and rules. These rates, terms, and conditions should be generally available and should not require negotiation on an individual case basis. Conditioning for unbundled loops should include not only ISDN but HDSL and ADSL.

Prices for unbundled elements should be set according to FCC default numbers. Prices should not be set according to U S WEST's recently conducted TELRIC studies. TCG has insufficient time to evaluate those studies in this arbitration, and these studies should not be used to establish rates for TCG or any other carrier until they have been thoroughly examined and approved by the Commission in a generic docket in which all interested parties have the opportunity to participate.

US WEST Position

U S WEST will provide unbundled network elements, consistent with the Act and the FCC's Order, when technically feasible.

A. US WEST will provide the unbundled subscriber loop in several configurations - 2 wire and 4 wire analog voice grade, and 2 and 4 wire loops that are conditioned for digital transmission such as ISDN. US WEST will provide unbundled switching on both a trunk side and line side basis.

U S WEST has provided cost studies where the cost of central office features is included with the cost of the unbundled switch ports. U S WEST believes however that central office features are finished services that should not be included as part of the switch port, but should be available from the resale tariffs only.

U S WEST will provide on an unbundled basis subscriber loops, switching, transport, and signaling.

U S WEST will negotiate for the provision of additional unbundled network elements, when technically feasible and when requested by a carrier.

With respect to geographic deaveraging, U S WEST has provided cost on a deaveraged basis. U S WEST believes, however, that wholesale rates should not be deaveraged until retail rates can be deaveraged.

U S WEST proposed pricing of unbundled network elements is based on the FCC pricing standard, Total Element Long Range Costs (TELRIC) plus an appropriate share of forward looking shared and common cost consistent with the pricing structure in the FCC rules. U S WEST believes that the proxy costs should not be used because they do not comply with the Act.

B. The FCC Rules appear to allow a carrier to purchase unbundled elements, at unbundled element prices, and have U S WEST bundle them back again to the finished service. The effect of the process is to develop another price for resale. U S WEST is opposed to this provision of the FCC Rules, and will appeal.

The FCC Rules provide that carriers that purchased unbundled elements do not have to pay tariffed intrastate carrier access charges, but instead pay a lower proxy rate than is scheduled for elimination. U S WEST is opposed to this FCC phantom unbundling and will appeal.

II. Resolved or Partially Resolved Issues

- A. Access to Telephone Numbers
 - Statement of the Issue

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The nondiscriminatory provision of access to telephone numbers. U S WEST believes there is no disagreement on this issue.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

Telecommunications Act

FCC Rules

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks nondiscriminatory access to telephone number resources as required by the FCC Order and rules. As is true for most, if not all, of the following issues, the parties are continuing to negotiate this issue to ensure that their respective interpretations and understandings of the application of applicable law are the same. The parties anticipate that they will be able to reach agreement on most of these issues.

US WEST Position

U S WEST will provide nondiscriminatory access to telephone numbers as required by the FCC rules.

B. Operator Call Completion

Statement of the Issue

To what extent should operator call completion services be provided by U S WEST. Call completion services are the features and functionalities necessary for TCG operators to be able to complete, for their customers, calls to U S WEST customers. Specifically needed are the Busy Line Verify and Busy Line Interrupt Services.

• The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Sections 251(b)(3) requires nondiscriminatory access to operator services.

FCC Rules

A LEC that provides operator services, directory assistance services or directory listings to its customers, or provides telephone numbers, shall permit competing

providers of telephone exchange service to have nondiscriminatory access to that service or feature, with no unreasonable delay. (§ 51.217(b))

We find that the databases used in the provision of both operator call completion

We find that the databases used in the provision of both operator call completion services and directory assistance must be unbundled by the incumbent LECs upon a request for access by a competing provider. (FCC Order 96-325, Para. 538.

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks operator call completion services according to the rates, terms, and conditions established by the FCC Order and rules. Rates for these services should be set using the FCC default numbers. The rates should not be set according to U S WEST's recently completed TELRIC studies. TCG has insufficient time to evaluate these studies in this arbitration, and the studies should not be used to establish rates for TCG or any other carrier until they have been approved by the Commission in a general docket in which all interested parties have the opportunity to participate.

US WEST Position

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U S WEST will provide nondiscriminatory access to operator call completion services, including Busy Line Verify and Busy Line Interrupt Services, as defined in the Act and FCC rules.

U S WEST has updated its cost studies to meet the FCC's TELRIC costs and applied a markup for shared and common costs consistent with pricing structure in the FCC rules.

C. Directory Assistance

Statement of the Issue

The provision of nondiscriminatory access to directory assistance with no unreasonable dialing delays, and the pricing for these services.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

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The Telecommunications Act

Sections 251(b)(3) requires nondiscriminatory access to directory assistance.

FCC Rules

A LEC that provides operator services, directory assistance services or directory listings to its customers, or provides telephone numbers, shall permit competing providers of telephone exchange service to have nondiscriminatory access to that service or feature, with no unreasonable delay. (§ 51.217(b))

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks directory assistance according to the rates, terms, and conditions required by the federal Act, FCC Order and rules.

US WEST Position

U S WEST will provide nondiscriminatory access to directory assistance data bases as well as provide resold directory assistance service.

U S WEST will provide the brand of TCG for resold directory assistance service where it is technically feasible. U S WEST disagrees with and will appeal the FCC rule that requires U S WEST, when branding is not technically feasible, to remove its own brand from its directory assistance service provided to U S WEST retail customers.

D. Directory Listings

Statement of the Issue

The nondiscriminatory provision of directory listings to TCG.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Sections 251(b)(3) requires nondiscriminatory access to directory assistance.

FCC Rules

A LEC that provides operator services, directory assistance services or directory listings to its customers, or provides telephone numbers, shall permit competing providers of telephone exchange service or telephone to service to have

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nondiscriminatory access to that service or feature, with no unreasonable delay. (§ 51.217(b))

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks directory listings for its customers at the rates (if applicable), terms, and conditions required under the federal Act, FCC Order and rules, and pursuant to the same rates, terms, and conditions U S WEST obtains those listings for its customers.

US WEST Position

U S WEST will meet the requirements of the Telecommunications Act by providing for the inclusion of TCG's listings in the directory assistance database at no charge, and will forward, at no charge, TCG's primary listings to directory publishers.

E. Notice of Changes

Statement of the Issue

Will U S WEST and TCG make the necessary notifications of network modifications needed by other carriers to prevent network disruption?

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

Telecommunications Act

FCC Rules

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG seeks network disclosure requirements from U S WEST as provided under the federal Act and FCC Order and rules. TCG will comply with any network disclosure requirements imposed on it under the federal Act and FCC Order and rules.

US WEST Position

U S WEST is subject to existing network disclosure requirements as well as those provided for under the 1996 Act and FCC rules. Therefore, it is not necessary to include those responsibilities in the agreement.

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The federal network disclosure requirements address only the obligations of U S WEST. An additional paragraph should be added to the interconnection agreement to provide for the reciprocal network disclosure requirements of TCG.

F. 911/E-911 Service

Statement of the Issue

The provision of nondiscriminatory access to 911 and E911 services to enable TCG to provide these services to its customers.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act

Section 271(c)(2)(B)(vii)(I) requires nondiscriminatory access to 911 and E911 services as a condition of interLATA entry.

Position of the Parties

TCG/U S WEST Positions

There is no disagreement on this issue.

U S WEST will provide access to 911/E911 services as necessary so that TCG can offer the services to their customers.

G. Data Base Access

Statement of the Issue

Whether and under what rates, terms, and conditions U S WEST will provide interfaces to access U S WEST's data bases.

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

The Telecommunications Act.

Section 271(2)(B)(x) requires nondiscriminatory access to data bases and associated signaling necessary for call routing and completion.

FCC Rules

Section 51.311(e) describes the access required to Signaling Networks and Call-Related Data Bases.

Position of the Parties

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

Customers changing from U S WEST to TCG should be able to maintain their Yeliow Pages advertising according to the same rates, terms, and conditions they maintained that advertising while a customer of U S WEST. TCG does not agree that U S WEST and U S WEST Direct are entirely separate companies that have arms-length transactions, and therefore U S WEST should be held responsible for ensuring that U S WEST Direct does not treat TCG and its customers less favorably than U S WEST and its customers.

US WEST Position

U S WEST understands that U S WEST Direct, which publishes directories on U S WEST's behalf, will provide Yellow Pages maintenance as requested by Competitive Local Exchange Carriers.

J. Information Pages

Statement of the Issue

Should U S WEST be required to include other carriers in the "Information Pages" of the White Page directories?

The Telecommunications Act and FCC Rules

There is no requirement for information pages referenced in the Act or FCC Rules.

Position of the Parties

TCG Position

TCG should have access to the Information Pages in the U S WEST Direct White Pages on the same terms and conditions such access is granted to U S WEST. TCG disagrees that U S WEST and U S WEST Direct are entirely separate companies that deal with each other at arms-length, and therefore U S WEST should be responsible to ensure that U S WEST Direct does not treat TCG less favorably than U S WEST.

US WEST position

U S WEST understands that U S WEST Direct, which publishes directories on U S WEST's behalf, will include Competitive Local Exchange Carriers with listings in the information pages of the U S WEST Yellow Pages.

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D. List of Witnesses and Summary of Testimony:

TCG's Witnesses:

1. Jim Washington, Regional Vice President-Western Region

Mr. Washington will testify concerning TCG's positions on the appropriate terms for an interconnection agreement with U S WEST.

2. William Page Montgomery, Montgonery Consulting

Mr. Montgomery will testify concerning compensation for local call termination, allocation of revenues for jointly provided switched access services, and performance standards and remedies.

3. Kenneth A. Shulman, Senior Vice President-Technology

Mr. Shulman will testify concerning network design methods used for the transportation and termination of local traffic between interconnected local exchange carriers.

U S WEST's Witnesses:

1. Susanne Mason, Director-Regulatory Matters

Ms. Mason will testify concerning U S WEST's proposed interconnection prices and the derivation of those prices. She will also discuss U S WEST's position on policy issues raised by the Federal Act, the FCC Order, the Commission's rules and the Petition filed by TCG.

2. Geraldine Santos-Rach, Director-Product Cost Specialist

Ms. Santos-Rach will testify concerning U S WEST's TSLRIC and TELRIC studies. She will also testify concerning allocation of joint and common costs consistent with the FCC Order. She will also respond to any cost studies submitted by TCG and will address any cost issues raised in the Petition or at the hearing.

3. Robert G. Harris, Law & Economics Consulting Group, Inc.

Dr. Harris will testify concerning the economic issues arising from the Federal Act, the FCC Order, the Commission Rules and the Petition. He will also support the economic analysis underlying the cost studies.

4. Frank Hatzenbuehler, Vice President-Markets Regulatory Strategy

Mr. Hatzenbuehler will testify in support of U S WEST's proposed prices for interconnection, resale and unbundled elements. He will also discuss competitive policy issues.

5. Network Witnesses

U S WEST may present as rebuttal witnesses to describe the network and discuss the technical issues underlying the unresolved issues between TCG and U S WEST the following: Barry Orrel, Mike Zulevic, Tim Piegat and Ed Peters. Mr. Orrel's area of expertise is the local loop. Mr. Zulevic's area of expertise is switching and Mr. Piegat's area of expertise is AIN. Mr Peters is familiar with the negotiations between TCG and U S WEST concerning technical issues.

E. Copy of Exhibits:

US WEST intends to use as exhibits the pre-filed testimony of its witnesses. US WEST also intends to use at hearing the exhibits attached to its Response which has already been submitted to the Arbitrator. US WEST intends to use its TSLRIC studies, which have been provided to TCG, and a copy of which was filed with the Arbitrator on August 16. US WEST also intends to use its TELRIC studies and avoided cost studies. US WEST reserves the right to supplement its exhibits prior to hearing and to use demonstrative exhibits at the hearing.

TCG intends to use as exhibits the pre-filed testimony of its witnesses. TCG reserves the right to supplement its exhibits prior to hearing and to use demonstrative exhibits at the hearing.

F. Other Issues:

The parties mutually agree to a transcription/recording of the pre-arbitration conference and arbitration and agree to share the costs of the transcription/recording equally.

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The parties request that attendance at the hearing be limited to representatives of TCG, US WEST, and the Arbitrator and his staff. RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17 day of September, 1996. 4 U S WEST, INC. 5 Law Department 6 7 By: Gary L/ Lane Corporate Counsel 5090 North 40th., #425 9 Phoenix, Arizona 85018 (602) 351-5707 10 AND 11 FENNEMORE CRAIG 12 Timothy Berg Two North Central Avenue, Suite 2200 13 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 (602) 257-5421 14 Attorneys for U S WEST Communications, Inc. 15 TCG Phoenix 16 17 By; 18 Deborah S. Waldbaum, Esq. Western Region Counsel 19 Teleport Communications Group, Inc. 201 North Civic Drive, Suite 210 20 Walnut Creek, California 94596 21 And 22 Bruce Meyerson, Esq. Two Renaissance Square 23 40 North Central Avenue, 24th Floor Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4453 24 Attorneys for TCG Phoenix 25 26 27

1 2	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this 174 day of September. 1996 with:
3	Docket Control ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
4	1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007
5	Copy of the foregoing hand- delivered this White day of
7	September, 1996 to:
8	Jerry Rudibaugh Chief Hearing Officer
9	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington
10	Phoenix, Arizona 85007
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